

lamp; the air is then displaced by water and glycerine. Place them in another white saucer from the boiling tube.

4. Place the glycerine jelly bottle up to the neck in a cup of hot water, so that it may liquefy.

5. Place one of the glass slips with the inked side downwards on a sheet of note paper, and drop a little glycerine jelly in the circle. Pick out a few plants from the contents of the boiling tube, and arrange them in the circle with a brush of only one bristle, drop on a little more glycerine jelly, and put the covering glass on. Fix on a brass wire clip so as to secure the cover. Take hold of the slip with a pair of tweezers, and hold over the lamp until the jelly splutters out, then withdraw from the lamp, and place the slide on a cold stone outside, taking care not to disturb the cover.

6. In half an hour the superabundant glycerine jelly may be washed off gently with a soft toothbrush and water; wash the ink ring off; dry the slides with a cambric handkerchief, and let them stand a little while to allow the moisture to evaporate.

7. Ring the slides with brown cement.

8. Ring the slides with asphalt or any coloured cements as a finish.

9. Label.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, WITH OCCASIONAL OTHER ANNOTATIONS;

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(Continued.)

VELLEVA SALMONIANA.

Herbaceous, erect, except the flowers glabrous; branches wiry-thin; leaves thinly linear-filiform; flowers solitary, axillary, constituting leafy racemes; peduncles capillary, as long as the flowers or somewhat longer, unprovided with bracteoles, jointed with the very much shorter pedicels; segments of the calyx subulate-linear; corolla outside beset with very short hairlets, inside bearing capillary descending scattered and ciliolating setules, the lobes bearing acute forward membranous appendages; style beset with spreading hairlets; stigma-cover at the orifice glabrous; fruit small, ovate-globular, by nearly one-half or about one-third longer than the calyx-segments, outside imperfectly pubescent; dissepiment rudimentary; seeds 6 or less ripening, pale-brownish, prominently margined and surrounded by a rather broadish membrane.

Near the Gascoyne-River; Lady Margaret Forrest.

Root and basal leaves unknown. Lower leaves to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, upper gradually lessened to about half an inch length. United peduncle and pedicel $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Calyx slightly beset with hairlets, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, except at the very base quite free. Corolla about half an inch long, the appendages of

all the lobes conspicuous, in the only available specimen bleached already, but likely yellow ; undivided portion of the corolla much shorter than the lobes. Stigma-cover bearing some few hairlets at its base. Fruit turgid, about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long or little longer. Seeds of equal height, nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, flat, pyriform-ovate, when placed into tepid water emitting a copious tough whitish mucus.

This evidently rare plant would have perhaps no claim to bear, as now wished, the celebrated name of the Rev. Dr. George Salmon, were it not for the rarity of the species ; but the writer was eager, yet within the year of the three hundredth anniversary of the Dublin-University to bestow on some new plant of the Australian Flora also in phytographic commemoration the name of the illustrious divine, who as President of the Royal Irish Academy and of Trinity-College was so leadingly connected with this memorable jubilee.

This *Velleya* connects that genus still more closely with *Goodenia* ; indeed it would be a genuine congener of the latter, if the segments of the calyx coalesced into an even only short tube.

At a mere passing glance *V. Salmoniana* might be taken for *Goodenia filiformis*, so great is the habitual resemblance, and this confusion would be all the more excusable, as no other species exist in the genus *Velleya* at all of such an aspect. Nevertheless the distinctions are in various respects well marked, *G. filiformis* having the leaves broader, the calyces adnate, the corolla outside less pubescent, but unilaterally its tube protruding, the style glabrous, the fruit surpassed by the calyx, the seeds smaller blackish outside with much narrower margin.

GLOSSOSTIGMA TRICHODES.

Erect ; leaves in tufts, from linear-to elliptic-spatular ; peduncles very long, thinly capillary, numerous crowded together ; lobes of the calyx very unequal, much shorter than the tube ; corolla-lobes conspicuously extending beyond the calyx, unfringed ; stamens four, their upper portion emerged ; style conspicuous ; capsule enclosed ; seeds ellipsoid, their testule subtle clathrate-streaked.

Near Parker's Range ; Edwin Merrell.

This plant is in habit very different from the three other *Glossostigmas*, inasmuch as the leaves and peduncles are close together in great numbers, no creeping offshoots being observable on the specimens received. The flower stalks are generally several inches long, and it would appear, that the plant grew submergedly, and elongated its peduncles in the striving of its flowers, to reach the surface. In most other respects this *Glossostigma* approaches very near to *G. drummondii*. The extreme thinness of the peduncles renders them so laxe as hardly to be able to bear the weight of the flower.